

Philippines

**President Quezon
Reports on Defense**

A New Vocabulary

By J. Weldon Jones

Strategic Hemp

By Rep. Fred L. Crawford

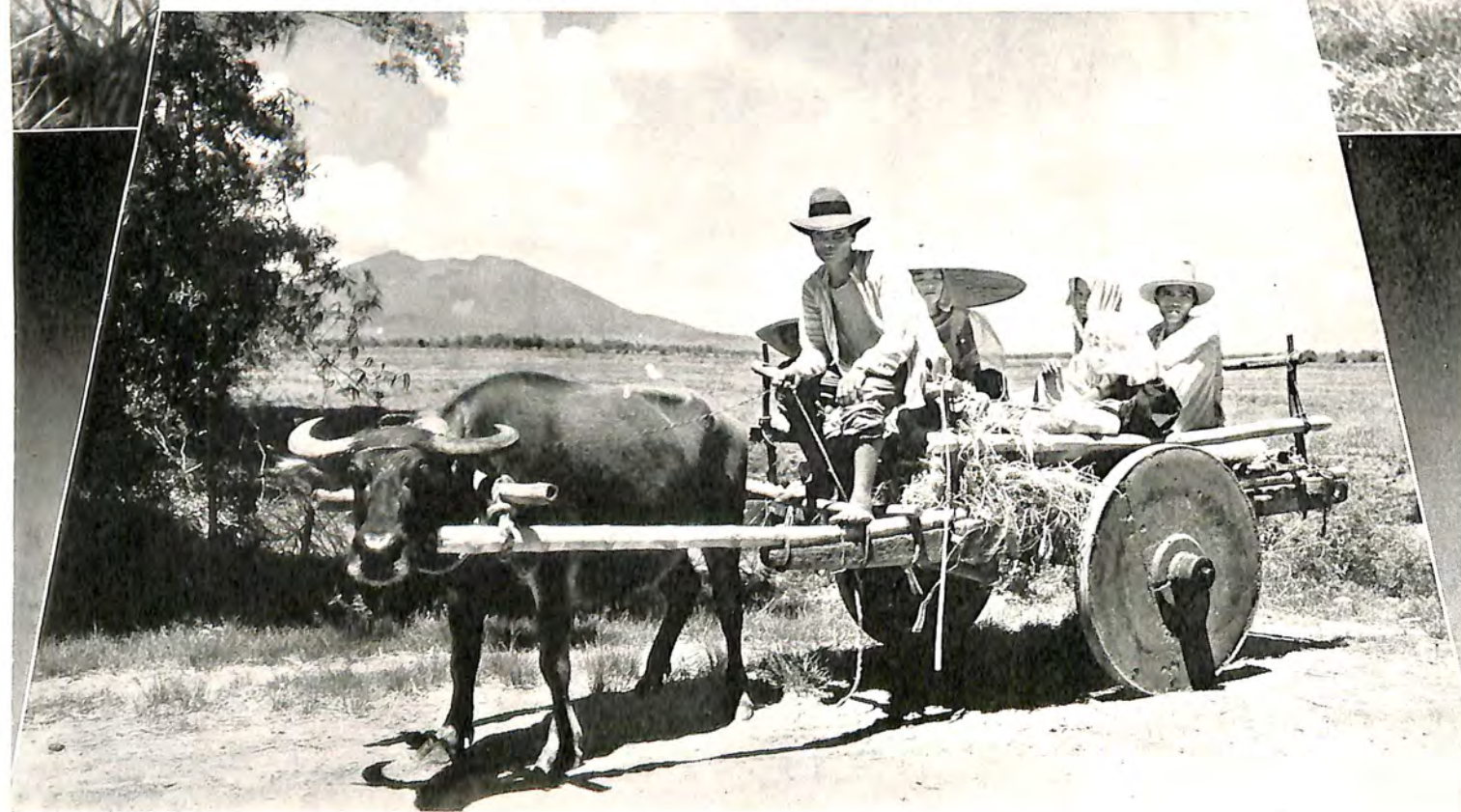
**Philippine History On
a Postage Stamp**



Filipinos Study Strategy



*Workmen carry shredded abaca fiber to a drying yard at Davao.
Below: Philippine rural life is seldom in a hurry.* (See page 7)



The Roosevelt Administration and the Philippines

An Editorial

FOR FORTY YEARS the United States has ruled the Philippines with wisdom, justice and benefit to all. The four decades have been marked by phenomenal advances along the road to democratic freedom for the Filipinos. Universal education, women's suffrage, improved public health, the democratic system itself—in all these and dozens of other lines we have made swift progress under American rule. But it is significant that not until the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as President of the United States in 1932 did we really come within reach of political independence, the lode-star of Philippine thought since the Islands came under alien rule in the Sixteenth Century. For this reason—and because most Filipinos have great personal admiration for the President—the Commonwealth was gratified at Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration for an unprecedented third term.

President Roosevelt's interest in, and understanding of, Philippine problems during the past eight years has been of the utmost human importance and historical significance. He has made possible the inauguration of a program that is without precedent. Only once before in modern history—in the case of Norway's separation from Sweden 35 years ago—have two nations come to the parting of the ways by mutual agreement and democratic processes. For a great Power freely to give up a colonial possession and assist in setting it up as an independent nation is entirely without parallel.

It would be inaccurate to maintain that President Roosevelt alone is responsible for this. Unquestionably, it has been the will of the American people. But the fact remains that your Chief Executive is the leader and spokesman for a profound movement toward a better, more equitable way of life. Above all, he clearly understands the background and exact nature of Philippine aspirations.

The Administration's interest in finding an equitable solution to Philippine problems did not cease with passage of the Independence Act in 1934 and the inauguration of the Commonwealth the following year. Twice during the first half of the ten-year transition period, the President facilitated changes in organic laws to keep pace with changing world conditions.

In the light of this long record of sympathy and understanding, it is small wonder we Filipinos were gratified at President Roosevelt's reelection. A host of problems of vital importance to our national life await solution in the four years ahead. The entire future of liberal democracy may be changed by events over which we have no con-

trol. At such a time we are fortunate to have wise, firm administrators in Washington as well as in Manila.

For instance, an answer must be found to the question: what will be the exact future relation of the Philippines to the United States? It is perfectly obvious that the ties between these two States can never be comparable to those existing between America and China, Portugal or Bolivia. Tradition, trade, politics, mutual interests, defense considerations—such cogent factors will for years prevent Philippine-American relations from assuming a conventional character. But what form will future relations take? That can be determined only through sympathetic negotiation and a thorough study of the human and political factors involved.

How will the Commonwealth be defended? Final responsibility for that answer falls on the shoulders of the President. It is becoming increasingly clear to the world that the Islands *will* be defended—by the American Army and Navy, and by the Filipinos themselves—but determination of the role that each force shall play has not been made. In the years ahead—perhaps sooner than we anticipate—that decision must be reached, and we Filipinos are thankful that leadership in solving that question is in the hands of a man who has shown great ability and understanding in the past.

There are important decisions to be made on the economic front. War in Europe and Asia has wrecked all the plans—apparently so well laid in 1934—for freeing Insular agriculture and industry of their dependence on the United States. As a result, 1940 saw an even greater than normal proportion of Philippine trade flowing to American markets, as shipments to Europe dwindled almost to nothing. Such a trend could hardly have been foreseen; some new arrangement is essential if Commonwealth economy is to survive. Here, again, is a place for wise, understanding leadership in the White House.

Come what may, the Filipino people will always have an inherent admiration for the United States. Our government is modeled after yours; our constitution contains your Bill of Rights; our people today face the same problems and perplexities your forefathers did in shaping a course for their new nation. For the example your nation has set, Filipinos are grateful. We are grateful, too, that during our vital transitory years since 1933 there has been at the head of your State a wise and sympathetic administrator. We feel that his presence in the White House for the next four years will be of the utmost importance to every Filipino. ★

Philippines

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Students at the Philippine Military Academy in Baguio follow a curriculum modelled after that of West Point. In the cover photo this issue, members of the graduating class, in parade uniforms, participate in field mass.

In This Issue

J. Weldon Jones was financial adviser to the U. S. High Commissioner in Manila until last November, when he returned to Washington to accept his present post as Assistant Director of the Budget.

Fred L. Crawford, who views some international aspects of the Philippine hemp industry, is Congressman from Michigan and a member of the House Insular Affairs Committee. He visited the Islands in 1935.

Modesto Farolan is secretary of the Advertising Club of the Philippines and editor of *Commerce*, published by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce.

John B. Gordon is secretary of the Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. For 20 years the bureau has been the source of statistical and economic information for the score of industries using all types of oils and fats.

Melquiades J. Gamboa is registrar of the University of the Philippines, in Manila.

Leopoldo Y. Yabes, who discusses the possibility of a national language for the Philippines, is technical assistant and chief clerk of the Institute of National Language, in Manila.

Victorino Paredes is in charge of the Philatelic Agency in the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner, Washington. Material on early history in his article came from "The Postal History of Philippine Stamps," by John Murray Bartels.

R: A NEW VOCABULARY

Are Philippine-American Dealings Handicapped by Worn-Out Words?

J. Weldon Jones, Who Knows the Commonwealth, Thinks So.

J. WELDON JONES, Assistant Director of the Budget of the United States, speaks with a background of seven years as an American administrator in the Philippines when he urges a "new vocabulary" to facilitate discussion of Philippine-American relations.

"We are using too many words full of powder smoke and too few based on sound common sense these days," Jones observes with a Texas drawl. "What is the meaning of 'manifest destiny', 'imperialism', 'exploitation' and 'colonial policy' in this day and age? Actually, terms like that are outmoded, and our thinking is hampered by a lack of new words to express new ideas.

"The Filipinos suffer from the same inadequacy. Patrick Henry's 'Give me liberty or give me death' matched the feelings in their own hearts. In time, though, they began to realize that they might be given liberty *and* death, but our vocabulary just doesn't contain the words to express the proper solution. I think that a new vocabulary is the first thing we must look for in adjusting Philippine-American relations."

The new Assistant Director of the Budget is not one who believes that the Filipinos "really do not want independence."

"Most Filipinos," he insists, "basically and earnestly desire independence. They wouldn't be worthy of their heritage or of our teaching if they didn't want independence."

Jones' views on the Philippines carry special weight because he has no ax to grind. He went to the Islands as an appointee of President Roosevelt; he returned to take a new post just created by the same Chief Executive. He has no business stake in Manila, hence has no direct or indirect financial interest in the future status of the Islands. His office has not been concerned with shaping policies, so he has no need to defend past or projected courses of action. Jones spent enough time in the Philippines to understand its problems thoroughly, yet he retained an American viewpoint that is at once statistical and sweep-

*J. Weldon Jones,
Assistant Director
of the Budget.*



ing. Above all, he has a genuine liking for the Filipinos themselves.

"I don't have the answers to all the questions that hedge the future of Philippine-American relations," Jones declares in his new Washington office, across the street from the White House. "However, I do doubt that an abrupt breaking of those ties, with the United States turning its back on the Islands and walking away after nearly half a century of close and mutually profitable give-and-take, is the proper solution.

"The words we are using today to discuss the future come too much from the past. Too many are hold-overs from the dead era of imperialistic expansion. We still hold the thesis that one nation 'gives' and the other 'takes'; the acid response, 'you can't eat your cake and have it too', is all too common. Such expressions hamper rather than simplify a solution of our problems.

"It is assumed too often that the United States still has something priceless to give away, and is withholding it from the Filipinos. Personally, I don't know what it is.

"I say these things only as an individual looking at future relations between my own country and the people of the Philippine Islands. I have no power to change our official policies in the slightest, even if I knew the answers. Nevertheless, it is inspiring to me that people of another race have found something in my flag for which they are willing to die, even as Americans are."

The Philippines is not alone in facing an uncertain future, Jones believes. Every nation in the world is caught up in the same whirlpool. Consequently, America would do well, he feels, to hold all the friends it can.

"You remember that old childhood jingle: 'He who has a thousand friends has none to spare, but he who has an

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"In The Midst of This Great Crisis Our Duty Is Clear"



A Survey of
Philippine Defense Responsibilities
by
**PRESIDENT
MANUEL L. QUEZON**



*President Quezon addresses the Philippine
National Assembly.*

THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH is fortunate in that it is still free from the armed conflicts now raging in several parts of the world. Let us hope that we may be spared the destructive effects of such conflicts. But our fate in this respect is linked with that of the United States. We are placed in that position not only by the very nature of our political relationship with that great nation, but by our common faith in democracy and by every noble impulse that animates our people.

In these times of stress, our national security is naturally the greatest concern of our government, and we are doing all we can in this respect. But it must be admitted that with our own resources alone we are not now in a position to defend ourselves.

The government of the United States has embarked upon a program of national defense which, we earnestly hope, includes the Philippines; for the defense of our country remains primarily the responsibility of the United States. This is as it should be, because so long as we are under the American flag it rests exclusively with the United States, and not with us, to determine whether we shall be at peace or at war. The Filipino people, desirous of cooperating with the United States in the execution of this defense program, are ready to bear their full share of that responsibility. To this end, I have assured the government of the United States in behalf of the Commonwealth, that the entire Philippines—its man power and material resources—are at the disposal of the United States in the present emergency.

In my eagerness to expedite the organization of our national defense in cooperation with the United States and in the absence of available funds in the public

treasury for that purpose, I have made representations to the Washington authorities requesting that the funds, declared by the Congress of the United States to be payable to the Philippine Commonwealth from the sugar excise tax collections and from profits derived from the devaluation of the American dollar, be appropriated to be spent exclusively for our national defense under the direction of the United States. I have assurances that this matter is being given serious consideration.

Since the establishment of the Commonwealth government, we have pursued a definite program designed to prepare our country for independence. This program was well under way at the outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

The scheme of national defense for an independent Philippines is being executed as planned. Preparatory military training has been introduced in all elementary and high schools. In college and universities, instruction in military science for the training of reserve officers has been made compulsory. We have today a regular force consisting of 466 officers and 3,666 enlisted men, excluding the constabulary. This force has been organized to undertake the training of the annual levies of trainees and to engage in the study and planning of the most effective employment of our trained man-power in an emergency. Our total reserve force numbers 132,000 men organized into approximately 13 tactical divisions. The army and other national defense activities have been placed under the department of national defense, which was organized last year.

The economic repercussions of the present world war are being felt more and more acutely in the Philippines. Our trade with many nations has been reduced, prices for

our export commodities have gone down, and freight and insurance rates have increased more than 200 per cent. The result has been a decline in national income and purchasing power.

These changes are bound to retard our progress towards some of the economic and social objectives that we have set. But we cannot abandon these objectives. We must pursue them with greater determination, even if their achievement should entail added sacrifice.

We cannot now foretell the situation that will arise in the world after the war and it would be inadvisable to adopt economic plans based on future conditions that might never materialize. In the meantime, we should continue to minister to the health and welfare of our masses, intensify our efforts to solve the unemployment problem, speed up the execution of our program of national defense, stimulate the increase of our national income, insure a sufficient supply of food and clothing for any

eventuality, promote social justice, push forward the extension of our educational facilities and the advancement of our cultural life, and safeguard for all our people the proper exercise of individual rights.

Beyond any question, these are fateful days in which we live. Vital forces are reshaping political and social institutions the world over. Fear and want are afflicting the human race. Men and women everywhere are scanning the future for security and a more promising life. In the midst of this great crisis, our duty is clear. By a solemn covenant with America, the advent of our national independence is assured. We must prepare for it; we must not falter. Trusting in Divine Providence, we must move forward firmly and courageously to achieve our long-cherished ideal—the establishment of the Philippine Republic—and to secure for our people prosperity, happiness and freedom under the shelter of peace and democracy. ★



Men of "E" battery, 91st Coast Artillery, Philippine Army, load one of the 10-inch guns that guard Manila Bay.

By M. Farolan

PHILIPPINE *Advertising* **Takes the** **AMERICAN ROAD**

BUSINESS in the Philippines is American business—American in trade-mark and American in method.

Whether in a “sari-sari” store in some remote rural community or in a department store on Manila’s Escolta, the processes and effect of modern American business methods are clearly visible. With pride, storekeepers point to the American origin of their better quality merchandise. Furthermore, it is common practice among non-American importers and dealers to try to pass cheaper foreign goods as American, either by glib sales talk or by the simple expedient of changing labels.

Philippine business is American, particularly in promotion and advertising methods. Nowhere else in the Far East does advertising so closely approach the tempo and efficiency of the United States as it has in Manila and throughout the Philippines—in newspapers and magazines, in neon signs and movie shorts, on billboards and moving vehicles; through catalogs, calendars and leaflets; over the radio, in shop windows and in house-to-house circulars. The popularity of advertised goods today shows the general acceptance of the American system of salesmanship. The public has confidence in the value and force of that particular system’s outstanding instrument, advertising. Not infrequently people say, “I never see that advertised,” when refusing a brand offered at reduced prices.

To what extent have the old-time Chinese storekeepers and peddlers—so important in the Philippine distribution system—been affected by American methods of business, particularly advertising? One need only look at the street peddler today to see the difference in the goods he sells and in the way he handles them. Whereas, at one time, he was content with his unsanitary system of dishing out foodstuffs, unmindful of dust or flies, now he finds it necessary to wrap his cookies and cakes with cellophane, not only for sanitary protection but because it improves the appearance. Instead of seeing goods piled indiscriminately in Chinese stores, you now find them tastefully arranged in attractive window and shelf displays. Outside, you are dazzled by arresting,

though generally gaudy, neon signs. The Japanese outdoes his Chinese competitor in advertising.

Advertising is in such general use that even those who used to scoff now resort to it to gain an advantage. For instance, dealers in low-price goods, in placing their ads, often do not identify their merchandise by nationality or origin. Further, such ads are displayed along with those of American and Filipino firms and products. The explanation is obvious: the public prefers products with firmly established names and with American trademarks.

Thus, it is not uncommon that, instead of previously displayed “Manhattan” shirts, the unwary reader finds a new ad for “Maukattan” shirts. Of course, that is still advertising, but is clearly a case where method and aim are illegitimate. However, this further proves the strong position American products hold in this market.

Nearly everything manufactured and sold in America is today sold and used in the Philippines. Offhand, you can not name half a dozen exceptions, whether they are tiny pins or bulky tractors and trucks. Furthermore, through modern advertising, consumption of American goods is increasing, so much so that, from nowhere on America’s export list, the Philippines has steadily advanced until today it is America’s fifth best customer, the largest buyer of at least ten American products and the next best consumer of fifteen others. Free trade, of course, is primarily responsible for this, but this writer wishes to assign to modern American advertising methods a large measure of the credit.

It is important to American manufacturers that Philippine businessmen employ the same services and craftsmanship in their promotion work that they themselves know so well, for it simplifies market exploitation, lowers selling costs and facilitates the development of new fields for future expansion. Business methods at work in the

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American scene on a Philippine highway.

STRATEGIC

Manila Hemp

Is America's Supply of Precious Abaca Fiber in Danger?

By Rep. Fred L. Crawford

TODAY the Filipinos stand upon the horizon of their destiny. From our viewpoint, they may either grow in importance or recede entirely. Yet no man can say today in which direction their future lies. There are too many imponderables, too many factors beyond the control of one man, one people, or one leadership. The final decision depends on the inter-action of many factors, such as the aggressive pressure of the land-hungry Japanese, the Filipinos' internal surge toward political independence, and the economic requirements of the United States' Good Neighbor policy, to mention just a few.

While it is thus not possible to trace with assurance the future course of Philippine-American relations, it is possible to ascertain some trends, and from these trends to get some clue to the major developments themselves. Such observations can be important guide-posts in determining our own policy toward the Philippines.

It is highly noteworthy, for instance, that some weeks ago, the Commonwealth Government sent a special commission to investigate the land-acquiring activities of the Japanese settlers at Davao, the Nipponese-dominated province in southern Mindanao Island. Davao is potentially one of the richest areas in the Islands, and because of the production of hemp, in which it excels, is also one of the most strategically important. The new commission was established to decide a very controversial subject, whether and to what extent certain lands in Davao have been acquired by the Japanese in defiance of Philippine law.

It has since been reported that the Commonwealth government may institute prosecution against Japanese who may be found to hold title or control of land in violation of Insular law designed to prevent the concentration of these lands in the hands of a nationality potentially hostile both to Filipinos and Americans.

This particular problem is of special interest to me because as far back as 1935 I made a first-hand, although necessarily brief study of this entire situation. It is a much more important question today than it was then. At that time I was a member of the Congressional committee which visited the Philippines to participate in the inauguration of a Commonwealth Government. All of us who witnessed that great occasion, climaxed by the administering of the oath to Manuel Quezon as the first President of the Commonwealth, had a sense of the



Fred L. Crawford of Michigan

historic significance of the event. But we had only the barest foreboding of some of the developments then still in the inscrutable future.

We all had heard of the concentration of Japanese immigrants (who were then—but are no longer—admitted to the Philippines without restriction) on the island of Mindanao. The Japanese at Davao had already grown proficient and famous for their cultivation of abaca—Manila hemp—of which the Philippines is the world's main producer. Dominating abaca production, the Nipponese thus became an important bottleneck of a vital insular industry.

Attracted by this circumstance, two of us visited Davao, toured its abaca plantations, and made inquiries concerning the ownership of the land. The Philippine government had already acted to limit further acquisition of land except by Filipino or American cit-

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Moro



Bicol



Bontoc



Tagalog

One Language For All Filipinos

By Dr. Leopoldo Y. Yabes

THE movement for a Philippine national language, built out of native material, was born of a desire by the Filipinos to achieve fuller cultural and spiritual solidarity. Dr. Jose Rizal was among the first to realize the need for such a language. The movement culminated in a provision of the Constitution of the Commonwealth requiring the National Assembly to take steps toward the development and adoption of a common national language based on one of the existing native tongues. The creation of the Institute of National Language in 1936 was the first step to carry out this mandate.

"It is needless to elucidate the proposition that a people constituting one nationality and one state should possess a language spoken and understood by all," President Quezon pointed out in urging the establishment of this institution. "It constitutes one of the strongest ties that bind the people and foster the unity of national ideals, aspirations and sentiments. . . . It will take time, perhaps a very long time, but by painstaking and thorough study, ways and methods can be found for developing such a national language."

The President has repeatedly made it clear that the development of a native national language is not aimed at the liquidation of English and Spanish.

"English is a practical necessity for us," he once stated. "It is the language by which we can make ourselves best understood by the Anglo-Saxon countries; it is the language which is helping us, and will help us, better to understand democratic principles and practices. . . ."

"The Spanish language still binds us to the Latin-American peoples, and the Spanish language will bind us to those peoples eternally if we have the wisdom and patriotism to preserve it."

In pursuance of his policy of promoting the literary use of all three tongues, the President has created a fund from which prizes will be given annually for the best literary works in English, Spanish, and Tagalog. The first of these Commonwealth Literary Contests was conducted

by the Office of the President last fall with commendable results.

Tagalog was chosen as the basis of the national language because, of all the native dialects in the Philippines, it most nearly fulfills the requirements set forth in the organic law of the Institute of National Language. It is widely spoken, has the most voluminous literature, is the best developed, and, by reason of its central geographical location, has the best chance for growth. The aim of the Commonwealth Government is to develop this language into one that may truly be called national and Filipino.

The organic law of the Institute provides that the basic language should be enriched from the other native dialects, from Spanish and English, and from such classical languages as Greek and Latin. The assimilation into Tagalog of words from these languages will come in the natural course of its development; in fact, even without the aid of legislation, Spanish and English have already found their way into Tagalog and the other vernaculars to a considerable extent.

The present concern of the Government is to spread this basic language throughout the country. If Tagalog has any capacity for growth (and it undoubtedly has, otherwise it would not have attained its present degree to development), it will assimilate words from the other vernaculars once it is widely spoken throughout the country. The national language will not remain today's Tagalog. (Had English, French or Spanish refused to grow, they would have remained the undeveloped, purely local languages that they were in their infancy.)

Tagalog will in due time become Filipino. As language is the expression of a people's soul, it will express the soul, not of the Tagalogs alone, but of the whole Filipino people. It may take a long time and arduous effort to achieve this end, as the President pointed out, but the project is worthy of all the expense and the sacrifice necessary to push it through. By executive order, therefore,

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DOES THE BATTLE FOR GREECE *Have a Lesson* FOR PHILIPPINE STRATEGISTS? *By Julius C. Edelstein*

THE strategic implications of the prolonged battle between Greek and Italian forces in the mountains of Albania have not been lost upon the men in Washington and Manila who are responsible for the defense of the Philippines. The Greek example has encouraged those who have long felt that the Islands could be held against an invader, provided that certain conditions were met.

This problem of defending the Philippines has a background of skepticism which has in recent years taken the form of a contention that the Commonwealth is an "indefensible salient," a hostage which the United States has been forced to yield to potential Far Eastern aggressors. From this viewpoint, the Philippines has constituted a vital weak link in the American defense chain.

The Battle of Greece has exploded this line of reasoning among informed Americans and Filipinos. Under the leadership of the United States, and with unreserved Philippine-American cooperation, the Islands are now seen as a potential buttress of strength rather than an element of weakness in the Far East. For the Filipinos, this change may mean freedom from fear; for the United States it may mean a rampart where aggression in the Pacific can be challenged and halted.

To pass from the very general to the more particular, the Filipinos now have before them an example—comparable in many pertinent points—of how a small nation, fighting on favorable terrain, can successfully meet a force superior in number and equipment, but inferior in incentive and organization.

The experience of Holland, Belgium and France makes it obvious that mere determination and courage cannot halt a highly-trained, superbly equipped, mechanized force with command of the air and operating on simple terrain. Norway likewise showed that courage can be negated by guile and treachery, and that unprepared forces (the British Expeditionary Force in Norway) are at a tremendous disadvantage against an army that has

carefully foreseen emergencies and has painstakingly planned every step of a campaign.

The Commonwealth, for example, combines the rugged terrain of Norway with the insular position of Great Britain. It has a loyal, unified population of 16,000,000, of whom 132,000 have already been trained in the rudiments of military science. And the Islands have the finest natural fortifications in the Far East. These advantages are available for whatever use and strategy American and Filipino leaders devise.

The question then becomes, what specific conditions are necessary to give the Philippines the defensive powers which Greece has utilized with historic effect against Italy? What forces must be marshalled to present the same impregnable front in the Far East that Greece has presented in the Mediterranean?

Sea power stands out as the most important military factor that the Mediterranean and the Western Pacific have in common. The British Navy has kept open the supply lines to Greece, while it has constantly threatened and harassed communications between Italy and Albania. As regards the sea lanes to the Philippines, the United States has a naval problem which is admittedly difficult, but certainly not insoluble. American sea power seems capable of operating in the Far East with almost as much freedom as Britain's fleet has won in the Mediterranean.

Control of the air is a further factor. As long as the Philippine skies are unsafe for enemy planes, defense forces on the ground can move to meet an aggressor with relative freedom. Ample fighting craft is the answer to this question. This, too, is a problem of procurement and supply which American officials must consider and decide.

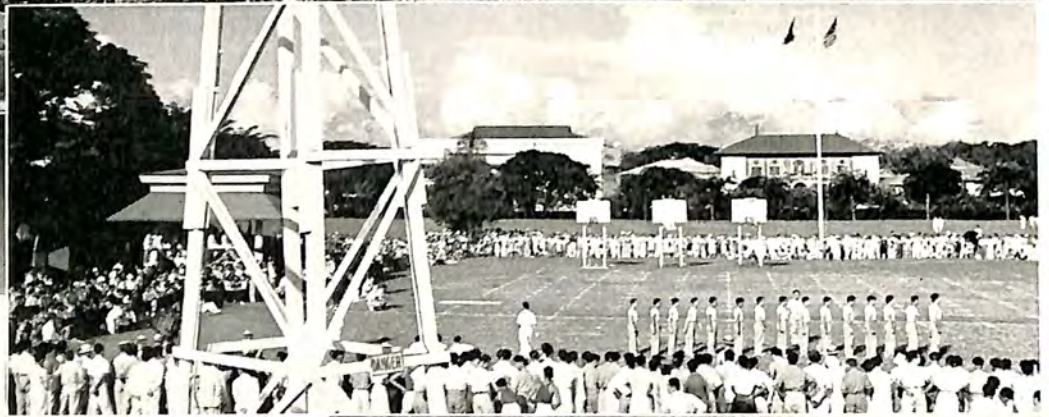
On the ground, trained Filipinos totaling more than 132,000 men—a number increasing as the months go by—are ready for swift mobilization at strategic locations throughout the Philippines. Preparations for civil de-

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*Rizal Memorial
Hall, University
of the Philippines*

*Field day on the
university campus.*



*The library building
is always popular.*



*The College of
Medicine.*



"... to give professional and technical training ..."

The Story of the University of the Philippines

By Dr. Melquiades J. Gamboa

THE Philippine Legislature, recognizing the need for an institution to provide "advanced instruction in literature, philosophy, the sciences and arts, and to give professional and technical training", on June 18, 1908

passed an act known as the University Charter, founding the University of the Philippines. Established with the two-fold objective of promoting culture and giving professional instruction, the University opened its doors to a handful of student in the summer of 1908. Faculty members included some of the pioneer American educators in the Islands. Today, the University, composed of 17 schools and colleges, has an enrollment of about 8,000.

The main campus covers approximately 25 acres near the center of Manila, while junior colleges have been established in the cities of Cebu and Baguio. The total fixed assets of the University approach \$4,000,000.

The University Library, one of the finest of its kind in the Orient, has the largest collection of books in the Philippines next to the National Library. Some of the University buildings, including Villamor Hall and the Library, are considered outstanding examples of Philippine architecture.

The University of the Philippines is to be moved to Quezon City, the new northern suburb of Manila, in 1942. The Commonwealth government has appropriated \$8,750,000 for this project. The new site will not only be ample for the present University facilities, but will be large enough for any additional buildings in the predictable future—dormitories, an amphitheater, an enormous library building with an auditorium to accommodate 2,500 persons, tennis courts, swimming pools and a gymnasium.

The University of the Philippines is organized like an American university. Administration, the plan of study and methods of instruction are based on American models, modified to suit local conditions and the peculiar needs of the country. English is the exclusive medium of instruction, although courses are offered in Tagalog, the national language of the Philippines, Spanish, French, German, Chinese and Japanese.

Studies at the University cover a wide range: agriculture, business administration, education, engineering, forestry, law, liberal arts, medicine and public health, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, music and fine arts.

Following the example of progressive American uni-

versities, first-year students enroll in the College of Liberal Arts, giving them a year in which to decide upon a field of concentration.

The University faculty at present has 715 members. The

most important hold doctors' and masters' degrees from American and European universities, and a system of fellowships enables junior members of the faculty to pursue advanced studies in the United States. Specialists from European and American institutions are engaged as exchange professors.

Characteristic of the democratic principles that are the United States' greatest contribution to the Philippines is a clause of the University charter which provides that "no student shall be denied admission to the University by reason of age, sex, nationality, religious belief or political affiliation." As a result, the student body is democratic in fact as well as in theory. Young men and women of many nationalities—Americans, Spaniards, Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, and Russians—matriculate with Filipino students. Of different faiths and divergent ideologies, their association is one of tolerance. Student councils have an important role in the government of the University and its constituent colleges.

Co-educational, the University is a witness to the revolutionary change in woman's part in Philippine life. In some fields the girls have almost entirely crowded out men students. During the 1939-1940 scholastic year almost the entire enrollment in the colleges of Pharmacy and Education were women, who also outnumbered men in the study of music and dentistry, and in graduate work. Women studied in the colleges of Agriculture, Engineering and Veterinary Science; in April, 1940, the University conferred upon a woman graduate the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine *cum laude*.

Extra-curricular activities are emphasized in a well-rounded program for all students. Basketball, tennis, baseball, soccer and swimming are popular. So is dancing, but it is regulated by the University administration. Organizations may hold only one dance each semester, and only after having presented a literary program. No dance may be held within three months of Commencement, to prevent interference with studying.

A number of student publications are edited on the campus. The most important is the *Philippine Collegian*, the only college weekly in the Philippines. There is a seniors' annual and a literary annual, while many

(Turn to Page 23)



*Famous Manila Hotel
faces Manila Bay.*



*Shade trees line broad
Padre Burgos Avenue.*





In circle: Manila's canals are both picturesque and useful.

Upper right: Manila Bay is noted for its spectacular sunsets.

Lower right: The Escolta is the retail center of the Philippine capital.



PHILIPPINE HISTORY

on a

POSTAGE STAMP

By Victorino Paredes

THE student of philately is also a student of history, whether he likes it or not. In no case is this truer than of the man who follows the progress of the postal system in the Philippine Islands—administered in turn by Spaniards, Americans and Filipinos—as it is reflected in its adhesive stamps. On the face of these tiny colored squares of paper, and in the circumstances that led to their appearance, is all the romance, tragedy and drama of the Filipinos' 400-year connection with Western civilization.



So far as is known, the first mention of the word "postage" in regard to the Philippines appears in a Spanish decree of June 16, 1803, which referred to payment for franking the carriage of letters to the Islands. Thirty-five years later a decree ordered the concentration of the administration of mails at Manila, and the receipt, direction and delivery of correspondence both for the interior and abroad. The proof that correspondence had passed through the central office was to be a cancellation stamp with MANILA ISLAS FILIPINAS and the date in a circle.

These references, however, antedate the introduction of adhesive stamps, which appear to have been first attempted in 1847. Plates were made and stamps printed in four values, the design differing for each. Apparently these stamps did not satisfy the Spanish officials, for they were never used and are still supposed to be in the archives of the Bureau of Posts at Manila. From a historical point of view, as the first stamps for the Philippines, however, they are of interest and value to philatelists.

By a royal decree of January 12, 1853, promulgated by a decree of the Captain General of the Philippines on December 7, 1853, the first postage stamps for the Philippines to be put in actual use were ordered. Plates accordingly were engraved at Manila and the stamps were released to the public on February 1, 1854. The designs, crude copies of Spain's own issue, disappointed Spanish officials, for on September 1, 1854 (probably soon after the arrival in Spain of the first copies of the stamps) another Royal decree directed that all letters addressed to

Spain or foreign countries should bear stamps made in Spain. Only those for interior use might be printed at Manila.

A provisional one-real issue became necessary in 1863 owing to a temporary shortage of stamps for use abroad. The local authorities, unable to wait for a new supply from Spain, ordered plates made and stamps printed at Manila. The Spanish government was requested, in spite of its decree, to accept this provisional issue. Faced with a *fait accompli*, the authorities in Spain were obliged to agree, and the issue remained in use to the end of November, 1863.

Spain had a revolt on September 28, 1868, and two days later the Revolutionary Committee ordered the legend "Habilitado por la Nacion" surcharged on all postage, telegraph and other stamps. Twenty-seven of the

necessary hand stamping dies were sent to Manila, where they arrived in December, 1868, and were used to surcharge the stamps on hand. Several types of this surcharge were used in Spain. It should be noted, however, that those sent to the Philippines were all of the so-called Viscaya style.



Spain's tangled politics during the next 20 years was reflected in the Philippines' stamps. These included issues celebrating the Provisional Government, the brief reign of King Amadeo, the subsequent republic, and the selection of Alfonso XII, young son of the deposed Queen Isabella, as king. Alfonso's portrait appeared on succeeding issues until 1885. His posthumous son was born May 17, 1886, and became Alfonso XIII, but, curiously enough, not until January 1, 1890 did he appear on the stamps of the Philippines. The portrait remained in use until the Islands passed to the United States after the Spanish-American War of 1898.

A Royal decree of June 11, 1896, provided that, beginning with the next issue (series of 1898-99), there should be uniform stamps for Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Accordingly, a new design was issued, that for each colony differing only in the name



in the upper label. As the war with the United States extended to the Philippines, and was further complicated by trouble with the Filipino Insurgents, postal affairs of the 1898-99 period became chaotic. In addition to the stamps issued by Spain and the stamps of the United States used by the American troops in the Islands, there

were also those used by the so-called Revolutionary Government under General Emilio Aguinaldo.

For at least ten months after February 4, 1899, the Filipinos were under the control of neither the Spanish nor the Americans. Their stamps, therefore, seem to be more or less on the same footing as those of the Confederate States of America. The general opinion is that they were issued for legitimate purposes and that they were in use while the Aguinaldo government lasted. They thus have a philatelic as well as historic interest which should appeal to American collectors.

American troops in the Islands continued to use United States stamps until October 1, 1903, when the Postmaster General of the United States, through the War Department, ended the practice. In 1889, some current United States postage stamps, diagonally surcharged PHILIPPINES, were issued for use in the Philippine Islands. During the next two years, these were supplemented by surcharging other values. Stamped envelopes, wrappers and postal cards of the United States were also similarly surcharged, as well as current Special Delivery and Postage Due stamps.

In September, 1902, a temporary shortage of one-cent stamps resulted in the use of the one-cent Postage Due for local mail, in and near Manila. This provisional use, however, was only from September 5 to 19, 1902.



The first unsurcharged current issue printed purposely for the Philippines after the American occupation was released early in 1903. These stamps, "the Old Current Issue," are of ordinary size, elaborately designed with the coat of arms of the Philippines. Above the crest are the words, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS running from left to right in an arch, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA directly beneath. This set has portraits of great Americans, the Filipino patriot, Dr. Jose Rizal, and early Spanish navigators and explorers. This issue was in constant use until July 31, 1940, when the President of the Philippines, at the suggestion of the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, withdrew it from sale to preserve its philatelic value.

During early 1935, another current issue was released by the Philippine Government. Still in use, it is known as the New Current Issue or the Pictorial Issue. The designs of all fourteen stamps of the set, ranging from two centavos (1 cent) to five pesos (\$2.50), are both educational and historical, showing the growth of Filipino fine

arts talent since the early Spanish regime. The one, two, four and five-peso denominations are painstakingly done in two colors, a system only a few countries have attempted because it requires slow and very careful handling of the paper and presses.

Shortly after the Pictorial Issue appeared, the Commonwealth Government was inaugurated in the Philippines. By order of the newly elected President, Manuel L. Quezon, toward the end of 1935 all unsold pictorial



stamps were surcharged horizontally with the word "Commonwealth."

To commemorate the inauguration a set of five stamps was issued portraying the Temples of Human Progress. In December, 1935, another set was released to mark the first trans-Pacific airmail flight. The two stamps of this set are believed to be the only gold-surcharged stamps in existence.

On June 19, 1936, the Philippine Bureau of Engraving and Printing successfully printed three stamps in celebration of the 75th birthday of Dr. Jose Rizal, Filipino patriot. (Prior to that date, all Philippine stamps were prepared in Washington.)

The Philippine Assembly proposed another set on the first anniversary of the Commonwealth, and on November 15, 1936, three stamps were released with the portrait of the first President, Manuel L. Quezon.

The thirty-third Eucharistic Congress held at Manila on February 3 to 7, 1937 was marked by a set of six stamps. These bore the map of the Philippines, with a white star representing Manila. The shining rays of this star, spreading over the entire archipelago, symbolized the light of Christianity in the Philippines.

Since no special stamps celebrated the 1937 or 1938 anniversaries of the Commonwealth, on November 15, 1939, a series of three sets, of three values each, was issued. The first set shows the Triumphal Arch scheduled to be built at Manila from proceeds of the sale of these particular stamps. The second pictures show Malacañan Palace, official residence of the President of the Philippines. The third set shows President Quezon taking his oath of office before Ramon Avancena, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. ★

Further information on Commonwealth stamps is available from the Philippine Philatelic Agency, Washington, D. C.



1.

Manila Misses

2.

1. Irene Gaskell
2. Susan Ledesma
3. Erlinda Kalaw
4. Nena Vargas



3.



4.



6.

5. Guia Blamori

5. 6. Pacita Roxas

7. Lourdes Alunan

Opp: Carmen Planas





FILIPINO WOMEN have played an important role in Philippine politics since they earned the right to vote in 1937. The mud-slinging and broken homes predicted by the pessimists failed to materialize; instead women have been a consistent force for honest government. The handful who hold elective positions have been active in promoting public health and welfare, mass education, elimination of vice and the strengthening of family ties.

More than half a million women went to the polls in 1937, their first chance to vote. Forty-two of the 47 Philippine provinces elected 306 women to their councils; 13 women won seats as vice-mayors; two unseated veteran politicians in mayoralty races; and three candidates for provincial boards led all other candidates in number of votes received. But the most spectacular victory for the lipstick brigade in 1937 was the election of winsome Miss Carmen Planas (portrait above), a University of the Philippines co-ed, to the Manila city council.

The December 1940 elections confirmed this victory. Miss Planas not only was re-elected, but she actually topped all the council candidates. The opposition ran 24-year-old Miss Piedad Montenegro for the council, hoping to undermine Miss Planas' feminine vote. To the dismay of the politicians, both women won seats. Miss Montenegro, a trained accountant, aims to balance the city's school budget during her incumbency.

Women's entry into politics has put new life and color into local elections. Wives of candidates stump the *barrios* and remote villages on behalf of their husbands.

"You say my husband could be elected if he supported the majority party," the wife of one minority candidate for governor told a crowd. "But if he did, who would make up the minority that defends your rights and works

for your welfare?" The candidate won in a landslide.

Even the First Lady, Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon, astounded veteran politicians by publicly stating her preference for a candidate who was losing to a well-known utilities owner. The speech turned the tide, and Mrs. Quezon's candidate was swept into office.

A governor seeking a third term was urged by political bigwigs to withdraw his candidacy to aid "party unity".

"We prefer an honorable defeat," his determined wife told them. "We are poor, but we prefer to continue fighting rather than be humiliated by a withdrawal. We expect nothing more than justice and we are ready to fight." The outburst, duly reported by the press, brought the husband an even greater majority than he had received in the two previous elections.

Governors, mayors and other elective officials in several provinces who tolerated "jueteng" (one form of gambling) lost in the last elections because of an "unseat-corrupt-officials" drive carried out by clubwomen, social workers and women teachers.

Active feminine participation in politics and public affairs gained momentum during the 1940 election campaign as the number of registered women voters approached the million mark. More women ran for office than ever before; two even tried for governorships, but lost to more seasoned politicians. Three were elected mayors, three more won places on provincial boards, four were elected to city councils (in Manila, Baguio and Davao), several are now vice-mayors, and about 500 gained seats on local councils.

President Quezon, shortly after the December election, congratulated the women of the Philippines on the good showing made by their candidates, and said he would like to see more women run for elective posts. Such encouragement from the Chief Executive immediately strengthened the determination of women's groups to name their own candidates for the National Assembly.

While women do not yet go in for open lobbying, they achieve their end indirectly by going after the officials they have elected to office and keeping tabs on their accomplishments. Women frequently approach the wives of officials and, through them, get better legislation and law enforcement. The women's greatest force for better legislation is the combination of the Women's Club, the Philippine Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters. These three formidable organizations are educating women in politics and training them for better citizenship. Men with political ambitions have suddenly found that their wives' affiliation to one of these groups is almost as important as their own party connections.

As yet, no women have reached the National Assembly, but plans are afoot to nominate four women in time for the national election in December. Should they win one or more seats, they can at last hope to change the obsolete laws which for years have ignored their rights as individuals. Filipino women, armed with the vote, are out to carve a permanent place for themselves in public life. ★

public and private secondary and normal schools in 1940 began offering courses in the national language. The University of the Philippines has had such courses for more than two years, and private colleges have followed suit. It has been proposed to make Tagalog the medium of instruction in the primary grades in 1946 or soon after; whether the project will be carried out depends on the officials who shape our educational policies. Of course, English will remain indefinitely as the medium of instruction in the secondary and normal schools and in the colleges and universities, because the national language will be deficient for higher instruction until it has attained fuller growth. By Philippine legislative enactment, Tagalog will become, side by side with English and Spanish, an official language on July 4, 1946. The advancement will give official status to the national language of a people on the day of their birth as a sovereign and independent nation. The action should also accelerate future development of the tongue.

It must be admitted that some language experts of world importance doubt the workability of the whole scheme. H. L. Mencken believes that "there is not much likelihood that any such artificial tongue [a national language based on one of the existing native languages] will be perfected in the near future, or that it will be used by the generality of the Filipinos." Mencken is mistaken, of course, in assuming that the national language to be developed will be an artificial speech. The present plan is to disseminate the basic language in its present form. The process of growth and enrichment will follow.

As regards the objection that non-Tagalog-speaking Filipinos will find it as difficult to learn Tagalog as to learn English or Spanish, an important psychological point should be kept in mind. Philippine languages are cognate, agglutinative languages, belonging to the same Austronesian family. English and Spanish are inflectional and not akin to any Philippine language. Experience shows that it is generally easier for a person born to one agglutinative language to learn another than to learn an inflectional tongue. Finally, if the Filipinos have succeeded in mastering both English and Spanish, as their considerable creative literary work in these languages indicates, there is no reason why they cannot acquire a language indigenous to a great portion of them and cognate to the rest without difficulty. ★

*Tagalog boy*

Away from Home

EFFORTS by the Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington to unify Filipinos in the United States, Hawaii and Alaska have resulted in the organization of Community Councils in every city and locality with a large Filipino population. Today, 26 councils in the United States and one in Alaska maintain contact between these nationals and the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington. Through these organizations, problems of general Filipino welfare receive official attention.

• • •

WEST Coast Community Councils in the past two years have put particular emphasis on economic welfare and elevation of the living standard of large numbers of Filipinos in that area. At annual inter-community conferences, national, social and business problems confronting the communities are considered. Encouraged by a successful meeting last December, West Coast Filipinos now plan an even bigger convention at Oakland in June. This will be followed by a Middle Western conference to include Chicago, Detroit, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis, and later by an Eastern meeting comprising Washington, New York City, Newark, Philadelphia and Boston.

• • •

FILIPINOS along the Pacific Coast are campaigning for funds to establish community centers. This movement started in San Francisco, where plans to build a \$30,000 center are making steady progress. This building will serve as a commercial, social and cultural center for Filipinos in the Western States, as well as for visitors from the Islands. It may also house Philippine government agencies. To date, \$3,000 has been raised.

• • •

SEeking to develop the cultural and intellectual background of Filipinos in the United States, monthly round-table forums are now being sponsored by a number of Filipino professionals and students, with the support of Community Councils. The movement was initiated in Chicago, and was later taken up by the Washington group. Forum subjects are voted upon in advance, so that members of the community can "study up." Problems affecting Filipinos are considered, and a discussion of diversified national subjects, including arts and history, usually follows. These round-table talks also foster better relations and understanding with the American public, and Americans are invited to take part. ★

Meet THE ORDER OF THE CARABAO

By Col. Joseph M. Heller

HALF A DOZEN American army officers, irked at the "face" accruing to members of the Order of the Dragon, which Allied leaders had organized after the Boxer Uprising in China earlier that year, met in the Army and Navy Club at Manila in 1900 and established their own Military Order of the Carabao. The name was meant to be a joke; the lowly carabao, hastily conscripted to drag artillery and supply wagons over jungle trails, was the most useful and damned animal in the Philippines. To the surprise of everyone involved, the Order found almost instant support. Still growing in strength, today it is the most important fraternal group in the United States armed forces.

Proof of its popularity is to be found in the annual "Wallows" at Washington. The guest list includes Army, Navy and Marine Corps chiefs, members of the Cabinet, important Congressmen, and prominent writers. Marked by skits, songs and off-the-record talks, the Wallow is considered the outstanding social-military affair of the Washington season.

The Carabaos are a distinguished group. Every chief of staff but one since 1900 has been a member. General Pershing and most of the corps and division commanders of the American forces in the World War belonged. The High Command of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps today is riddled with Carabaos. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, by virtue of his former position as Governor General of the Philippines, is an Honorary Carabao.

The Order's constitution at first specified that membership should be limited to commissioned officers of the Army or Navy who served in the Philippines between 1898 and July 4, 1902, the official dates of the Spanish-American War and the subsequent insurrection. Later, however, the requirements were liberalized. At present the Order is open to "any person who shall have honorably served in the Philippine Islands between May 1, 1898 and July 4, 1913, both dates inclusive, or who participated in any campaign or expedition in the Philippines for which a campaign medal is authorized by the War Department, as a commissioned officer of the United States Regular or Volunteer Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, or as a Naval Cadet or Midshipman, or as Acting Assistant Surgeon, Contract Surgeon, Contract Dental Surgeon, or any person who so served as an enlisted man in the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, or Public Health Service and subsequently received a commission for

appointment in any of the above named classes." These men have the rank of Veteran Carabaos.

A second category—Compañero Carabao—includes men who served in the Islands after July 4, 1913. Sons of Veteran, Compañero or Associate Carabaos are eligible for membership as Ternero (calf) Carabaos. Carabaos of all classes totaled 994 at the end of 1940.

The Main Corral of the order is at Washington, D. C., and a smaller Corral meets annually in San Francisco.

The Military Order of the Carabao recognizes the serious nature of national defense, past and present, but it has so far refused to take itself or its ideals too seriously. The annual Wallows are happy affairs, at which national leaders and their policies occasionally come in for unmerciful ribbing. The 1913 program, in fact, so ridiculed the international program of President Wilson and Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan that it drew a stinging official rebuke from the White House.

Subsequent Wallows have never quite reached that level, but they are still popular in Washington and are anticipated with great relish. The 1941 gathering was held at the Willard Hotel, Washington, on February 8. Speakers included the Secretary of the Navy and the Undersecretary of War.

At the annual meeting late in December, 1940, officers for the current year were elected. These included:

Grand Paramount Carabao (National Commander), Brig. Gen. A. Owen Seaman, USA.

Grand Patriarch of the Herd (First Vice-Commander), Rear Adm. Walton R. Sexton, USN.

Bell Carabao (2nd Vice-Commander), Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, USMC.

Grand Councillor of the Herd (3rd Vice-Commander), Maj. William T. Davis, M.C., USA.

Grand Jefe de los Baños (4th Vice-Commander), Col. Joseph F. Siler, USA.

Grand Jefe de los Bebidos (5th Vice-Commander), Rear Adm. Raymond Spear, USN.

Grand Jefe de los Cargadores (6th Vice-Commander), Col. Charles R. Sanderson, USMC.

Main Guard, Col. William H. Clopton, USA.

Winder of the Horn, Comm. Joseph J. Kaveney, M.C., USN.

Carretonero, Capt. Luther Sheldon, Jr., M.C., USN.

Camboling Carabao, Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio, USA.

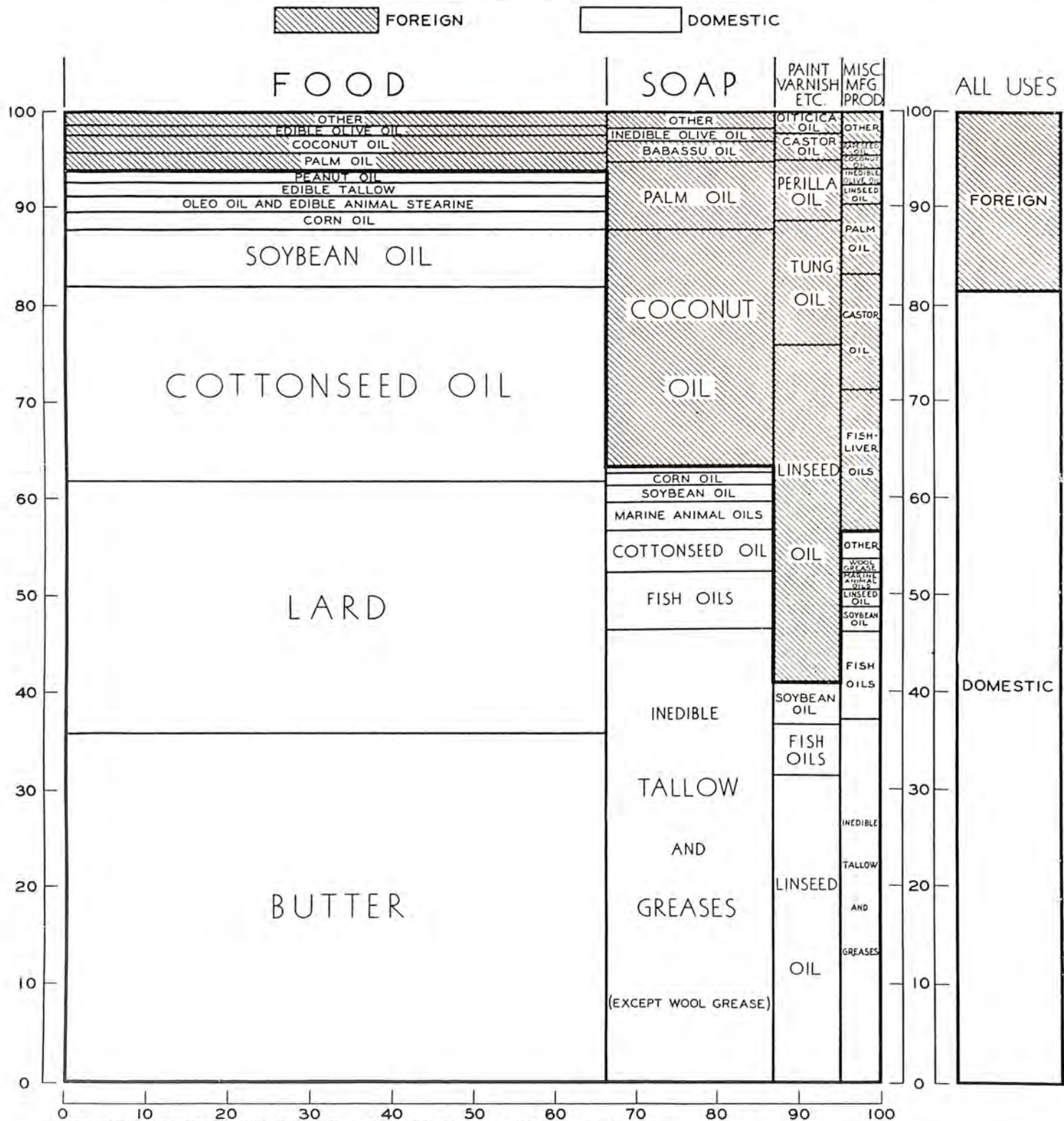
Veterinario, Maj. Richard D. LaGarde, USA.

Jefe de la Cuadra, Col. Charles G. Mortimer, USA.
Director de Fiesta, Lieut. Col. Harry F. Cunningham, USA. Res.

Grand Lead & Wheel Carabao (Secretary & Treasurer), Col. Joseph M. Heller, M.R.C., USA.

FATS AND OILS

APPARENT CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES BY MAJOR CLASSES OF USE
1939



HORIZONTAL SCALE: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION BY MAJOR CLASSES OF USE
VERTICAL SCALE: PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION WITHIN EACH MAJOR CLASS OF USE

SOURCE: BASED ON DATA SUPPLIED BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND U.S. BUREAU OF CENSUS

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION - October, 1940

COCONUT OIL . . . *By John B. Gordon*

does it compete with American agriculture?

CONSIDER the coconut and what it does for you. The soap you use in your bath is better because of coconut oil. The shatterproof glass in your new car is clearer and safer. Your wife's evening gown is gayer, the buttons on her street clothes brighter because of the coconut. And on the less attractive side of life, big guns boom with increased force and bombs have greater destroying power as the result of the amazing diversity of products modern science has squeezed from the ubiquitous Philippine coconut.

The American farmer once looked upon the "coconut cow" as a competitor. Hydrogenated coconut oil, he feared, would drive his butter from the market. But, as the chart on the opposite page shows, the fear was poorly founded. The authoritative figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Bureau of Census demonstrate that coconut oil accounted for only 1.8 per cent of the total edible oils and fats consumed in this country during 1939. Hardly a serious competitor for the cow, particularly in the light of the two and three-quarter million dollars worth of American dairy products sold annually to the Philippines!

The graph divides the nation's consumption of oils and fat—it approached the amazing total of 10,000,000,000 pounds in 1939—into four channels—food, soap, paints and miscellaneous. Food accounted for 67 per cent of the total; soap, 20 per cent; paints and varnish, 8.5; and miscellaneous (for making tin plate, rubber substitutes, plastics, lubricating oils, etc.) about 5.

Butter, lard, cottonseed oil and soybean oil are the most important oils and fats produced by the American farmer, and they are consumed almost entirely as food. The coconut oil converted into food is negligible. Thus, the "coconut cow" is in reality no competition at all to the products of the American farmer.

Coconut oil finds its chief American use in the soap

kettles. It produces a hard, free-lathering soap that is useful in water of any hardness. This quality is due to its exceptionally high percentage of lauric acid, which does not occur at all in oils or fats produced in the United States.

The Tariff Commission found that coconut oil comprised 24.4 per cent of the oil and fat ingredients of the 1939 output of American soap. Although it is the highest priced ingredient, it was used because no domestic fat or oil can replace it. Coconut oil provided the quick-lathering and free-rinsing qualities essential in any marketable soap, while inedible tallow and grease supplied body and durability.

While at the present time no appreciable amount of coconut oil goes into other industrial uses, such as plasticisers and varnishes and the requirements of miscellaneous manufacturing, interest is growing in its utilization in many fields. For instance, coconut oil goes into the cellulose acetate molding powder that is pressed into steering wheels, instrument panels, radio parts, toothbrush handles and similar items. Germany is making airplane wings and fuselages from plastics to save metal. Sulphated higher alcohols—in the preparation of which lauric acid plays an important part—are necessary for modern silk, wool and rayon fabric production, pulp and paper making, leather dyeing, electroplating and a multitude of other processes.

In scores of fields of modern life, coconut oil plays an important part. Bath soap, explosives, dress materials, radio sets and airplanes—all benefit by the fact that the Philippines produce under the American flag the world's largest supply of this valuable and essential tropical product. Best of all, coconut oil does not compete with United States products. It is truly an aid to the American way of life. ★

The Battle for Greece

(from Page 9)

defense measures are going forward. Roads are being built, and material accumulated. Equipment is needed, of course—arms, tanks, trucks, munitions—but these can be procured in time, as the needs are fitted into the general American defense scheme.

United States government leaders have acknowledged and restated America's responsibility for defending the Philippines until the advent of independence in 1946. The next five years, therefore, constitute a prolonged crisis for the Philippines and the world. But with courage, foresight and preparation, the Philippines like democracy itself is eminently defensible. ★

THE Philippine Commonwealth is divided into 49 provinces, the governors of all but four of which are elected by popular vote for three-year terms. The undeveloped non-Christian provinces of Cotabato, Lanao, Bukidnon and Mountain Province are governed by Presidential appointees. Philippine provinces, unlike American states, are not completely sovereign within their own borders. For instance, there are no provincial supreme courts, and all legislation is handled by the National Assembly. Each province elects and sends from one to five representatives (depending on the population) to the Assembly.

enemy meets him everywhere'. In the Filipinos, we have 16,000,000 friends—genuine friends—and I do not favor sitting back, awaiting disaster, then commenting: 'Well, they asked for it.' Isn't a better solution possible?

"It isn't as if we have been handing largesse to the Islands for 40 years. The United States has been given full measure in return—gold, export markets, safe sources of supply, a friendly base for our army and navy in the Far East. In the future, the Philippines may have still more to offer. Under those circumstances, why destroy the usefulness of a long-time friend, particularly if a new vocabulary—a new frame of mind, perhaps—will remedy the situation?"

J. Weldon Jones, a tall, soft-spoken, black-haired Texan of Welsh descent, rode herd on his father's Texas ranch as a boy. In 1917, Jones left college to go to France with the United States army, which detailed him to truck driving. With the return of peace, however, he went back to college and resumed the study of accountancy. For seven years he was a public and corporation auditor. In 1929, Ohio State University named him a professor of accounting, auditing and income tax procedure. Jones was in that post when President Roosevelt late in 1933 appointed him Insular Auditor for the Philippine Islands.

Jones became financial adviser to the High Commissioner with inauguration of the Commonwealth government on November 15, 1935. Twice in the next five years, for a total of 17 months, he served as acting High Commissioner. Last fall, President Roosevelt offered him a new job in Washington as Assistant Director of the Budget, part of the Executive Office of the President.

Manila's regret at Jones' departure was relieved by one happy thought. It was that the Filipinos would have an understanding friend in Washington.

"Weldon Jones," declared President Quezon shortly before the financial assistant's departure, "has been one of the most efficient, fair and tactful officials ever to come to these Islands."

In a farewell interview with one of the Manila papers, Jones suggested that "horse-trading" might produce a better relation between Manila and Washington.

"I have the feeling that some Yankee traders and some Yankee-trained traders should get together and use the vocabulary of horse traders," he declared. "Those old-time Yankee traders were not out to get each others' scalps so much as to trade again and again on succeeding Saturdays, to have a good time in the trading, and to find in the end that all had profited." ★



Better Understanding

To the Philippine Resident Commissioner
Washington, D. C.

Having had the unusual experience as a young American lawyer a decade ago of working for almost three years in governmental service in the Philippines, it was with more than ordinary interest that I picked up the first issue of "Philippines." I immediately felt that I had journeyed back and was among old friends and familiar scenes. But I am enthusiastic about your magazine for a much more vital reason than its vivid reminders of a happy and stimulating period in my own life.

Many of those Americans who had the privilege of working in the government service under the Governor General of the late 1920's and early 1930's left the Islands with some feeling of futility. We were all working for a sound solution of both Philippine problems and the mutual problems of the United States and the Philippine Islands. The lack of understanding and even interest in these problems not only among ordinary Americans but also among legislative, administrative and executive personnel in the United States gradually built up a feeling of discouragement. We considered the problems important, but many of those who should have been interested and informed, comprehended little and cared less about these distant Islands. Many of us despaired of getting a sufficient section of American opinion interested in the Islands and, without such interest, intelligent handling of the problems seemed a dim hope at best. This reaction led to the view, which I have heard expressed, that we should get the American flag down as quickly as possible and get out of the Islands, come what may.

Due to the international spotlight being turned on the Far East, and the Clipper connections bringing the Islands closer, I have observed growing interest in the Philippines. Unfortunately, without having been there, the average person cannot easily achieve an adequate knowledge of either the Islands or the Islands in their relation to the United States.

The first issue of your magazine "Philippines" with its interest-catching pictures and informative articles is most timely, and has given me renewed hope that this educational campaign may now awaken a wider interest in our mutual problems, thus materially aiding towards the goal of an informed and intelligent solution of the joint problems of the Philippines and the United States.

Francis O. Affeld, III,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Philippines are preparing the ground for greater sales and consumption of American goods.

Business leadership in the Philippines is shared by Americans and Filipinos. The consuming public is primarily the 16,000,000 Filipinos, who for a full generation have been learning American ways. The potential market awaiting American business methods is almost without limit.

In advertising, the one field of American business that is new, but which is now being organized effectively, leadership is again jointly American and Filipino. The two races work in intimate cooperation seeking to promote free Philippine trade with America, in the importance of which they unanimously agree. The president of the newly organized Advertising Club of the Philippines, for instance, is L. G. Wagner, of Muller and Phipps, importers and distributors of American pharmaceutical and toilet goods. The vice-president is Pedro E. Teodoro, of Elizalde & Co., one of the biggest advertisers in the Commonwealth. The writer, secretary of the club, represents Madrigal & Company, an outstanding Filipino firm interested in shipping, textiles, coconut oil, lumber, cement and coal. The membership of this club includes all leading American and Filipino firms and businessmen in Manila.

The club has already made its influence felt through a decisive drive to clean Manila of the pseudo-publishers and fly-by-night publications that threatened to absorb an important part of the money that would otherwise be devoted to legitimate advertising and promotion. With determined government support, it is also undertaking a campaign to curb such violations of advertising laws as misrepresentation, mislabeling, illegal refilling of trade-mark-protected containers, and the sale of inferior goods. The laxity of existing legislation has caused some difficulty, but everything is being done by the government to aid the drive until more teeth can be put in the law.

These measures will have the effect of protecting American business, although, of course, no discrimination is possible against any business using legitimate methods, regardless of nationality. But under the existing circumstances, they should insure continued American domination of the Philippine market and keep the doors wide open for more business from the United States. ★

colleges and schools of the University publish their own bulletins and journals.

Members of the University debating club take part in public debates in Manila during the school year and in the provinces during vacations. As the result, not only do the students receive practical training in public speaking, but the University also is brought closer to the people. The University dramatic club gives students technical training in the theory and practice of dramatic arts.

Student health is constantly supervised through visits by University physicians, regular sanitary inspections of university restaurants and dormitories, and a program of physical training. Under the National Defense Act, men students receive military training. Weekly convocations are held and there are regular addresses by prominent speakers. From time to time the president of the University consults with the families of students to offer suggestions regarding their welfare.

A Student Loan Fund helps students pay their matriculation fees, about one-fifth of the student body receiving some aid from this source. In addition, freshmen who lack funds to buy textbooks may rent them from the University at low rates.

A program to attract the best student material in the Philippines was recently inaugurated. The number and size of scholarships awarded to high school honor graduates (and to college graduates who desire advanced work) has been increased. This new system permits a high school graduate to attend the University free of tuition fees. Within four years, the University hopes to have at least

15 per cent of its students in this honor category.

Graduates of the University of the Philippines, numbering some 12,753, are scattered throughout the 49 provinces of the archipelago. Among the number holding responsible positions are the Speaker of the National Assembly, Cabinet officers, National Assemblymen, University presidents and provincial governors.

The fundamental aim of the University of the Philippines is to promote the welfare of the Filipino people. This is accomplished by developing clear and independent thinking, training the

Filipino youth in the ideals of democracy, acting as the repository of knowledge of the Commonwealth, handing down the cultural legacy of the past to the present, and, finally, in developing to the fullest extent the native genius of the Filipino race. ★



***Quezon Institute, Manila
for tuberculosis patients.***

P. I. NEWS

After five years of exploration and development, the Davao Gold Mines has finally been brought into production with a 150-ton mill constructed by the Southwestern Engineering Co. When Davao Gold started operations in 1935 the property was accessible only by a narrow trail through the Mindanao jungle; after a landing field had been cleared, two airplanes carried men and materials to the mines. (A Bellanca transported 2,290 men and 5,116,007 pounds of cargo, and a Waco carried 1,315 passengers and 620,003 pounds of cargo.) Finally, the company installed a 41,000-foot aerial freight and passenger tramway, the first of its kind in the Philippines. Ore has been leaving the mines over this route since last October, and milling began in November.

Arrangements have been made by United States and Philippine postal officials to transfer airmail bound for Java and Singapore to occasional private or official planes when their departure southward from Manila coincides with the arrival of Clipper mail from the United States. Airmail for the Netherlands Indies is usually routed through Hongkong and Rangoon, adding several days or even weeks to the delivery time.

The President of the Philippines has created a committee charged with revising and codifying the existing substantive laws of the Commonwealth. The new code will "conform with the customs, traditions and idiosyncrasies of the Filipino people and with progressive principles of the science of law," according to the executive order. This move climaxes years of effort by bench, bar and legislators, who have sought to revise Philippine substantive laws, the greater part of which are in Spanish. The penal code has been brought up-to-date by a similar committee created some time ago.

President Manuel L. Quezon has officially set the period from March 19 to 28 as National Defense Week for the Philippine Islands. Simultaneously Philippine Army headquarters has scheduled its annual program of active military training for all reservists for late in March. The largest number of trainees in Philippine history is expected to enroll.

DATE OF THE MONTH

Filipino Catholics celebrate March 19 as Saint Joseph's Day. It is considered a day of obligation, when everyone attends mass. Saint Joseph is the patron of all who want a happy home life and a peaceful death.

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izens. This law was aimed directly at the Japanese control of abaca production.

But the extremely clever Nipponese had hit upon new devices for acquiring additional land. They married, temporarily or otherwise, Filipino women in whose names title to the land was vested, or they bought land through corporations ostensibly owned by Filipinos, but actually controlled by Japanese.

We observed many of these practices, and subsequently informally reported them to American and Filipino officials. In the following years, efforts were made to stir up interest in this problem, but little was actually done. The danger was generally discounted.

Now we observe a change, a healthy one. People have become aware of the economic danger inherent in the control of a vital commodity by possibly hostile nationals. The Commonwealth Government's action indicates a new and praiseworthy awareness of the perilous factors involved, and this, in turn, indicates an awareness of the larger international and strategic considerations.

In Washington, a government bureau has made a special study of our natural resources and the extent to which the United States is dependent for essential raw materials upon outside sources. It found that this country relies on the province of Davao, dominated as it is by Japanese, for 75 per cent of its hemp. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that rope and hemp could not be replaced for marine and naval use. It is an essential sinew of our national defense.

We must continue to look to the Philippines for our supply of this vital commodity. It is one of the reasons Philippine trade is so valuable to us. No other part of the world raises abaca in any considerable quantity. Davao, of course, is not the only Philippine province where hemp is cultivated, but Davao is the keystone of the abaca industry. As long as it remains so, Davao is of vital interest and concern to us. We cannot afford to be complaisant about a potential danger to our industry and defense.

We must look to our sources. Furthermore, we should make every effort to assist and encourage Filipino moves toward cooperation in mutual defense. ★

FORD WILKINS, city editor of the American-owned *Manila Daily Bulletin* and Philippine correspondent for the *New York Times*, recently visited the United States on a three-months leave of absence. He is now back at his desk in Manila. In Washington to interview administration officials on behalf of his paper, Mr. Wilkins reported that the Philippine capital is rapidly replacing Shanghai as the most important news center in the Far East.



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